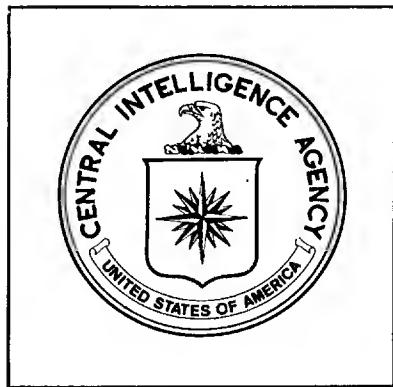


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22

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REGIONAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS

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228

RP ASU 77-022
18 August 1977

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

25X1

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

THE USSR
18 August 1977

CONTENTS

Scientific Power Play Stalled	1
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This publication is prepared by the USSR Division, Office of Regional and Political Analysis, with occasional contributions from other offices within the Directorate of Intelligence. The views presented are the personal judgments of analysts on significant events or trends in Soviet foreign and domestic affairs. Although the analysis centers on political matters, it discusses politically relevant economic or strategic trends when appropriate. Differences of opinion are sometimes aired to present consumers with a range of analytical views. Comments and queries are welcome. They should be directed to the authors of the individual articles or to [redacted]

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RP ASU 77-022
18 August 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1



Scientific Power Play Stalled

The Soviet scientific community was stunned last week by the sudden death of Academician Rem V. Khokhlov, Rector of Moscow State University. The 51-year-old educator and Lenin Prize winning laser physicist died of heart trouble in a Moscow hospital on 8 August after being stricken four days earlier during a mountain climbing expedition in the Pamir range. Khokhlov's death came just as evidence and speculations were increasing that he was about to be the major beneficiary of a power play at the highest levels of Moscow's scientific hierarchy.

Most of the recent speculation has centered around the possible forced retirement of Anatoliy P. Aleksandrov, the 73-year-old president of the USSR Academy of Sciences--the prestigious organization that oversees the entire civilian basic research program of the Soviet Union. Traditionally, the academy president has had a powerful voice in determining the priorities and direction of Soviet research programs and in approving the nature of cooperative scientific exchanges with other nations. Neither Soviet nor Western scientists, however, consider the elderly Aleksandrov to be a dynamic academy leader.

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A dutiful follower of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Aleksandrov was clearly a compromise choice for his post. Under his "caretaker" tenure, party leaders hoped to maintain ideological conformity within the academy and denigrate the activities of dissident Soviet scientists.

Aleksandrov was elected in November 1975 for a five-year term, and thus he has over three years remaining on his tenure. In recent months, however, it had appeared that increasing pressures from academy members seeking more independent and visible leadership were about to force Aleksandrov's early retirement in

RP ASU 77-022
18 August 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

favor of Khokhlov. Khokhlov had served on the academy's governing body, the Presidium, since November 1975, and in the spring of this year he had just been named a vice president of the academy without portfolio--a move probably designed to facilitate his election to the presidency.

Now, however, the academy leadership situation will probably remain at a standstill for an indefinite period. With Khokhlov's passing, the academy members seeking Aleksandrov's removal have lost their only viable candidate. In a scientific community noted for its factions and political infighting, Khokhlov had been able to avoid any entanglements. According to his Soviet colleagues, he was the "Mr. Clean" of the Moscow scientific community. At this point, barring Aleksandrov's early retirement for legitimate age or health reasons, there do not appear to be any other candidates after Khokhlov having enough prestige and influence to unseat Aleksandrov during the remaining three years of his party-backed tenure. [redacted]

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RP ASU 77-022
18 August 1977

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

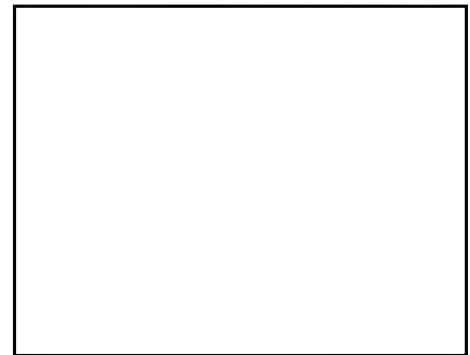
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25X1



The USSR

REGIONAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Confidential

115
RP ASU 77-022
25 August 1977

25X1

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

THE USSR
25 August 1977

CONTENTS

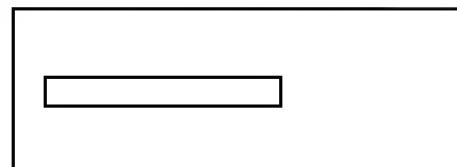
Mazurov and Consumer Industry 1

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RP ASU 77-022
25 August 1977

CONFIDENTIAL



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Mazurov and Consumer Industry

The public record of First Deputy Premier Mazurov's activities indicates that he has a special responsibility for consumer industries, trade, and services. A series of decrees on these subjects this past year may have been issued under his aegis. The evidence does not point to a strong bias against heavy industry on Mazurov's part, but his duties may have engendered an interest in and appreciation of the problems of consumer production.

In July 1973, Mazurov mentioned to a US Embassy officer that he had responsibility for transportation matters. His other functions are revealed by examining his appearances at economic meetings that often command attendance by the responsible deputy premier. During the 1970s, Mazurov has attended meetings concerning light industry, consumer cooperatives, trade, the fish industry, railroads, and education. He made practically no solo appearances at meetings dealing with heavy industry. His interest in education was also signaled in July 1973 when he delivered a report on the subject to the Supreme Soviet.

What accounts for the pattern in Mazurov's activities? It should be observed that his actual concerns undoubtedly have been broader than the ones listed above, especially when he was the only first deputy premier for industry. He has not betrayed a bias against heavy industry in his public speeches. His interest in the railroads probably springs from his education and early employment in the transportation field. He may have assumed other duties because they were not being handled by the deputy premiers, most of whom have supervised sectors of heavy industry and foreign trade. Thus, the simplest explanation may be that he has been filling gaps while exercising general responsibility for the industrial economy.

Soviet authorities have given consumer affairs considerable public attention in the past year. Brezhnev, in his speech to the Central Committee last October,

RP ASU 77-022
25 August 1977

CONFIDENTIAL

criticized past performance in consumer production, called the five-year targets minimum goals, and announced that the Council of Ministers was preparing proposals to develop this sector further. The next month, *Kommunist* carried an article by Mazurov on consumer welfare, in which he noted that a series of measures was being devised for improving planning and incentives in the production of consumer goods. The decrees soon began to issue forth:

--Council of Ministers decree on improving light industry in Moscow and Ivanovo Oblasts during 1976-80, November 1976.

--Central Committee and Council of Ministers decree on developing consumer production during 1976-80 and improving quality, January 1977.

--Central Committee decree on the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services, February 1977.

--Central Committee and Council of Ministers decree on developing trade, July 1977.

The decrees encompass measures that should bring some marginal improvements, but they avoid major new investments or systemic changes that would make a large difference in performance.

What is the significance of Mazurov's portfolio? Since he has been out of sight for long stretches during the past year--presumably because of sickness--the decrees show that he remains active in the policy realm. He is overseeing a sector in which Brezhnev has long shown interest, but also one that he has often criticized. Mazurov finds himself paired in the government and party with heavy industry advocates. The new First Deputy Premier, N. A. Tikhonov, has long supervised the metallurgical and coal industries, and his appointment last September may encourage a division of labor at that level. The party's chief overseer of the economy, Kirilenko, has also been chiefly concerned with heavy industry. Mazurov's working relationship with Kirilenko may be more complementary than contentious, but the evidence is thin. The question takes on importance, however, because they are the pair next in line for the top party and government jobs.

25X1

RP ASU 77-022
25 August 1977

25X1

Approved For Release 2004/07/16 : CIA-RDP79T00912A000100010079-2

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